

Part 6— Community Health Statistics

Chart 6.1

*Age-Adjusted Drug-Related
Death Rates*

The age-adjusted drug-related death rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives increased from 3.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 1979-1981 to 5.3 in 1992-1994. When the 1992-1994 rate is adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates, it increases to 6.0. This is 18 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 5.1 for 1993. If all the past Indian rates were similarly adjusted for miscoding, the actual/unadjusted trend line would rise in value, but the rate of change would probably remain the same.

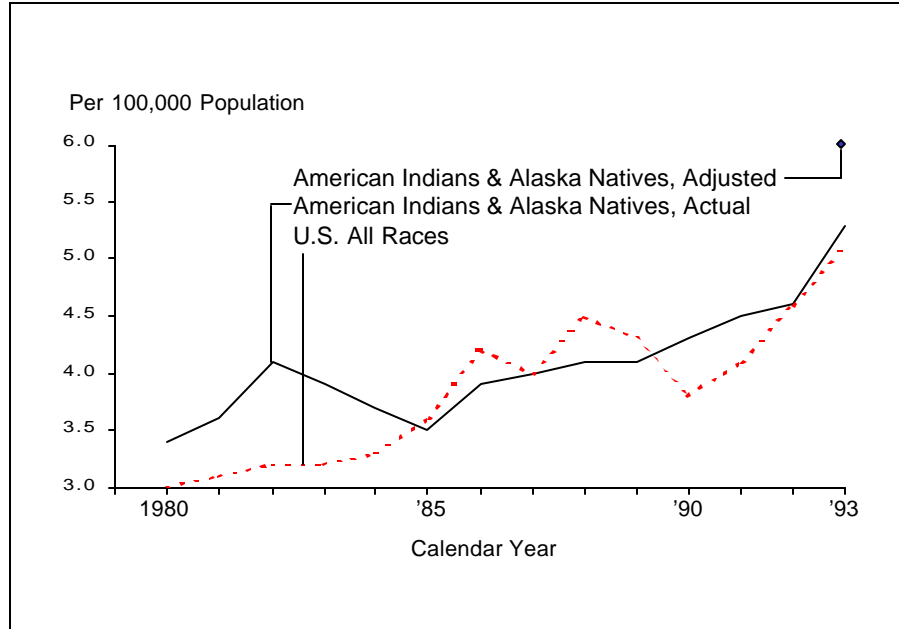


Table 6.1

Drug-Related Deaths and Death Rates

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1980-1993 (Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population)

Calendar Year(s)	American Indian and Alaska Native		U.S. All Races Rate	U.S. White Rate	Ratio of American Indian and Alaska Native to:	
	Number	Rate			U.S. All Races	U.S. White
(1994)	75	85 (adj)				
1992-1994 (1993)	52	62 (adj)	5.3	6.0 (adj)	5.1	4.8
1991-1993 (1992)	57	67 (adj)	4.6		4.6	4.4
1990-1992 (1991)	50		4.5		4.1	3.9
1989-1991 (1990)	48		4.3		3.8	3.6
1988-1990 (1989)	45		4.1		4.3	4.0
1987-1989 (1988)	36		4.1		4.5	4.1
1986-1988 (1987)	45		4.0		4.0	3.7
1985-1987 (1986)	36		3.9		4.2	3.9
1984-1986 (1985)	34		3.5		3.6	3.4
1983-1985 (1984)	27		3.7		3.3	3.1
1982-1984 (1983)	40		3.9		3.2	3.1
1981-1983 (1982)	30		4.1		3.2	3.0
1980-1982 (1981)	28		3.6		3.1	3.0
1979-1981 (1980)	25		3.4		3.0	3.0
(1979)	27					

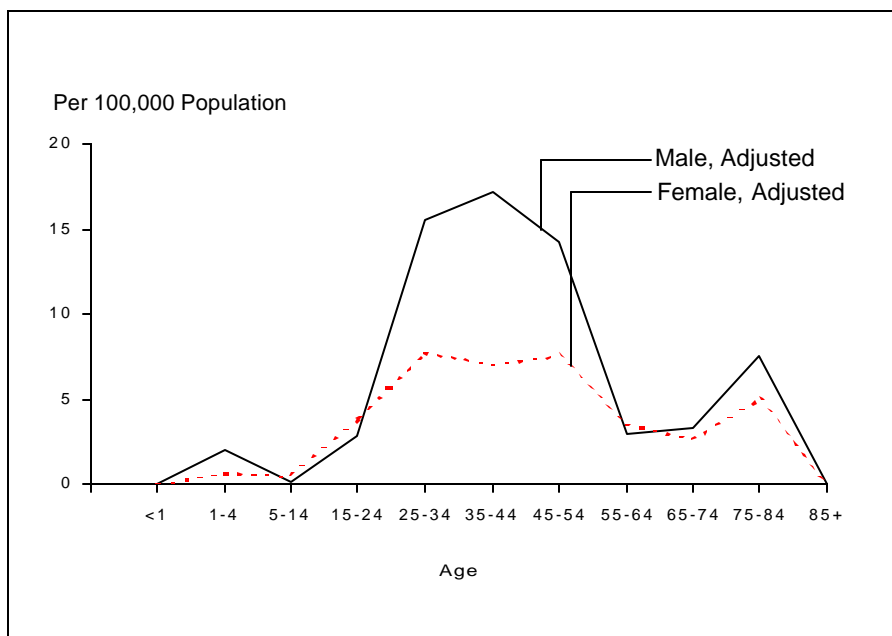
Adj - specifies a number, rate, or ratio of rates adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

NOTE American Indian and Alaska Native rates are for the 3-year periods specified. Numbers of deaths for the Indian population and rates for U.S. populations are for the single year specified.

Chart 6.2

Drug-Related Death Rates by Age and Sex, American Indians and Alaska Natives (1992-1994)

The age-specific drug-related death rate (1992-1994) for Indian males was above 14.0 (14.2 to 17.1) for age groups 25 to 54 years. The highest age-specific rates for Indian females (7.0 to 7.7) occurred in the same age groups. These Indian rates have been adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



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Table 6.2

Drug-Related Death Rates by Age and Sex

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, 1992-1994, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1993 (Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Actual	Adj ¹	Actual	Adj ¹	Actual	Adj ¹
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 years	0.8	1.4	1.1	2.1	0.6	0.6
5-14 years	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
15-24 years	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.8
25-34 years	9.5	11.5	13.3	15.5	5.9	7.7
35-44 years	10.1	11.9	14.6	17.1	5.9	7.0
45-54 years	10.1	10.7	12.9	14.2	7.5	7.5
55-64 years	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
65-74 years	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6
75-84 years	4.5	6.0	3.7	7.5	5.0	5.0
85 years +	—	—	—	—	—	—

Age Group	U.S. All Races		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	1.2	0.5	0.9
1-4 years	0.2	0.2	0.2
5-14 years	0.1	0.2	0.1
15-24 years	3.0	1.7	2.4
25-34 years	12.1	4.3	8.2
35-44 years	19.5	6.7	13.1
45-54 years	7.7	4.0	6.6
55-64 years	3.5	3.2	3.3
65-74 years	2.5	2.5	2.5
75-84 years	3.0	2.9	2.9
85+ years	6.4	5.1	5.4

Age Group	U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	0.7	0.9	0.5
1-4 years	0.2	0.2	0.2
5-14 years	0.1	0.1	0.2
15-24 years	2.3	2.9	1.7
25-34 years	7.9	11.8	3.9
35-44 years	11.8	17.4	6.1
45-54 years	5.9	7.4	4.5
55-64 years	3.3	3.2	3.4
65-74 years	2.5	2.5	2.6
75-84 years	3.0	3.0	3.0
85+ years	5.3	6.2	4.9

¹ Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

NOTE — Represents zero.

Chart 6.3

*Alcohol-Related
Discharge Rates
(First-Listed Diagnosis)*

In FY 1995, the total alcohol-related discharge rate (first diagnosis) for IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals was 31.0 per 10,000 user population ages 15 years and older. This is 1.6 times the CY 1995 rate of 19.3 for U.S. general short-stay hospitals.

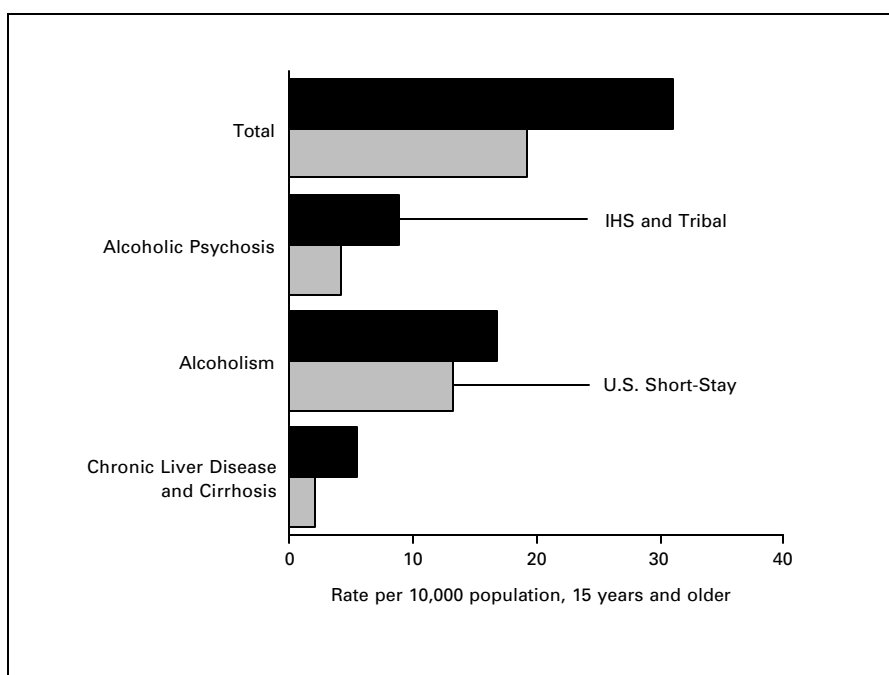


Table 6.3

*Number and Rate for
Discharges with a
First-Listed Diagnosis of
Alcoholism for Persons
15 Years Old and Older*

IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995, and U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals, CY 1995

First Listed Diagnosis	IHS and Tribal Hospitals		U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals	
	Number	Rate	Number (thousands)	Rate
Total	2,547	31.0	393	19.3
Alcoholic psychosis (ICD-9-CM 291)	719	8.8	84	4.1
Alcoholism (ICD-9-CM 303, 305.0)	1,378	16.8	268	13.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, specified as alcoholic (ICD-9-CM 571.0-571.3)	450	5.5	41	2.0

NOTE: Rate is number of discharges per 10,000 user population ages 15 years and older.
SOURCE: U.S. - National Center for Health Statistics, DHHS, unpublished data.
IHS - Annual Reports 2C and 3I.

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Chart 6.4

Hospitalizations for Injuries and Poisonings

Since FY 1987, the number of discharges for injuries and poisonings from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals has decreased 29 percent. In FY 1995, there were 7,722 discharges.

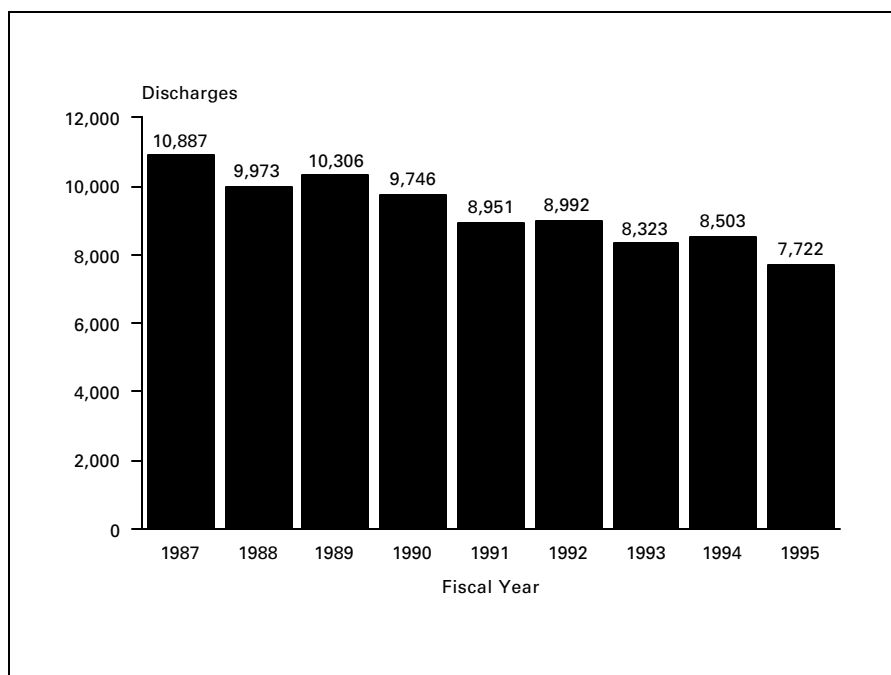
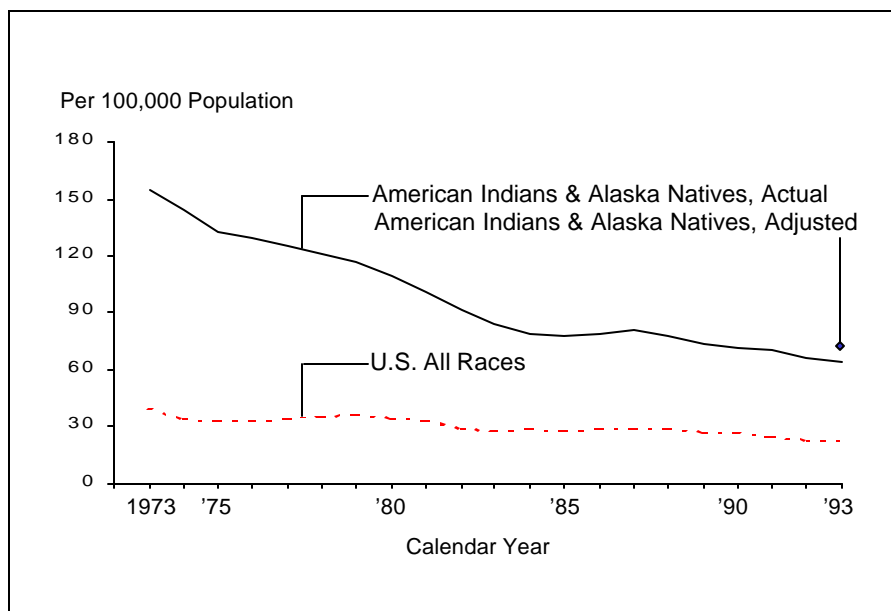


Chart 6.5

Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Death Rates for Males

The age-adjusted motor vehicle death rate for American Indian and Alaska Native males has decreased 59 percent since 1972-1974. When the 1992-1994 rate is adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates, it increases from 63.4 to 72.5. This is 3.2 times the U.S. All Races rate of 22.4 for 1993. If all the past Indian rates were similarly adjusted for miscoding, the actual/ unadjusted trend line would rise in value, but the rate of change would probably remain the same.



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Table 6.5

Motor Vehicle Deaths and Death Rates for Males

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1955-1993 (Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population)

Calendar Year(s)	American Indian and Alaska Native		Rate		U.S. All Races Rate	U.S White Rate	Ratio of American Indian and Alaska Native to:			
	Number						U.S. All Races		U.S. White	
(1994)	373	424 (adj)								
1992-1994 (1993)	367	423 (adj)	63.4	72.5 (adj)	22.4	22.5	2.8	3.2 (adj)	2.8	3.2 (adj)
1991-1993 (1992)	382	443 (adj)	66.3		22.3	22.2	3.0		3.0	
1990-1992 (1991)	393		69.7		24.4	24.4	2.9		2.9	
1989-1991 (1990)	399		71.1		26.3	26.3	2.7		2.7	
1988-1990 (1989)	381		73.7		26.8	26.8	2.8		2.8	
1987-1989 (1988)	410		77.4		28.3	28.5	2.7		2.7	
1986-1988 (1987)	423		80.6		28.1	28.4	2.9		2.8	
1985-1987 (1986)	395		79.2		28.5	28.7	2.8		2.8	
1984-1986 (1985)	354		77.4		27.3	27.6	2.8		2.8	
1983-1985 (1984)	351		78.7		28.0	28.4	2.8		2.8	
1982-1984 (1983)	358		84.1		27.4	27.8	3.1		3.0	
1981-1983 (1982)	362		90.9		28.7	29.3	3.2		3.1	
1980-1982 (1981)	405		100.2		32.7	33.4	3.1		3.0	
1979-1981 (1980)	429		109.9		34.3	34.8	3.2		3.2	
1978-1980 (1979)	448		117.0		35.8	36.2	3.3		3.2	
1977-1979 (1978)	431		120.8		35.1	35.2	3.4		3.4	
1976-1978 (1977)	416		125.0		33.3	33.2	3.8		3.8	
1975-1977 (1976)	413		129.2		32.1	31.8	4.0		4.1	
1974-1976 (1975)	419		131.9		32.2	31.7	4.1		4.2	
1973-1975 (1974)	357		144.4		33.2	32.8	4.3		4.4	
1972-1974 (1973)	443		154.8		39.3	38.4	3.9		4.0	
(1972)	399									
1954-1956 (1955)	NA		NA		38.4	37.8	NA		NA	

Adj - specifies a number, rate, or ratio of rates adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

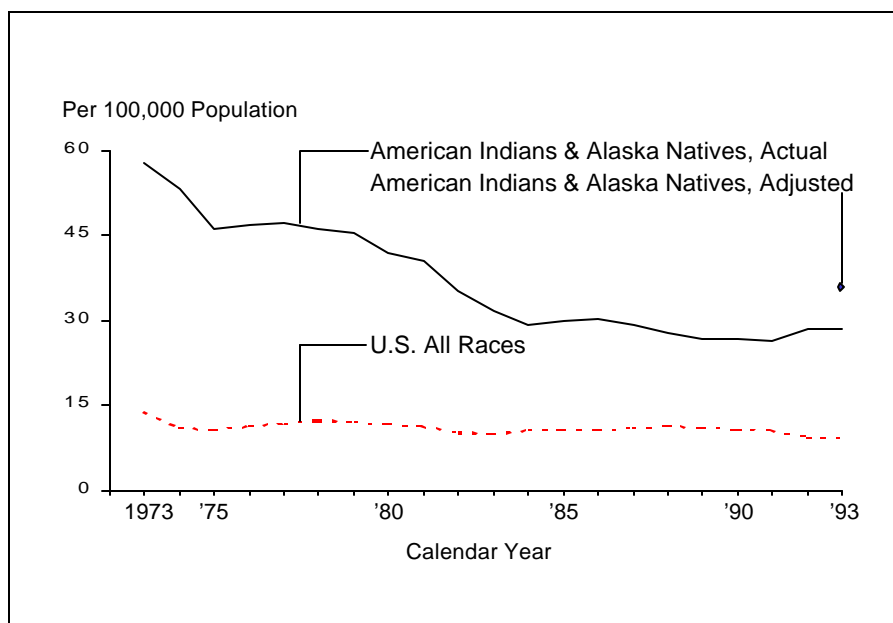
NOTE NA denotes data not available.

1997 Trends in Indian Health

Chart 6.6

*Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle
Death Rates for Females*

The age-adjusted motor vehicle death rate for American Indian and Alaska Native females has decreased 51 percent since 1972-1974. When the 1992-1994 rate is adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates, it increases from 28.5 to 35.2. This is 3.7 times the U.S. All Races rate of 9.5 for 1993. If all the past Indian rates were similarly adjusted for miscoding, the actual/unadjusted trend line would rise in value, but the rate of change would probably remain the same.



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Table 6.6

Motor Vehicle Deaths and Death Rates for Females

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1955-1993 (Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population)

Calendar Year(s)	American Indian and Alaska Native		U.S.		U.S.		Ratio of American Indian and Alaska Native to:		
	Number	Rate	All Races Rate	White Rate	All Races	White	U.S. All Races	U.S. White	
(1994)	179	218 (adj)							
1992-1994 (1993)	201	249 (adj)	28.5	35.2 (adj)	9.5	9.8	3.0	3.7 (adj)	2.9
1991-1993 (1992)	156	197 (adj)	28.7		9.5	9.6	3.0		3.0
1990-1992 (1991)	165		26.6		10.5	10.8	2.5		2.5
1989-1991 (1990)	149		26.9		10.7	11.0	2.5		2.4
1988-1990 (1989)	155		26.8		11.2	11.5	2.4		2.3
1987-1989 (1988)	155		27.7		11.3	11.6	2.5		2.4
1986-1988 (1987)	151		29.2		11.0	11.4	2.7		2.6
1985-1987 (1986)	171		30.2		10.6	11.0	2.8		2.7
1984-1986 (1985)	154		30.0		10.5	10.8	2.9		2.8
1983-1985 (1984)	134		29.3		10.5	10.9	2.8		2.7
1982-1984 (1983)	140		31.6		10.0	10.3	3.2		3.1
1981-1983 (1982)	168		35.1		10.1	10.5	3.5		3.3
1980-1982 (1981)	165		40.6		11.3	11.7	3.6		3.5
1979-1981 (1980)	193		42.0		11.8	12.3	3.6		3.4
1978-1980 (1979)	168		45.4		12.1	12.6	3.8		3.6
1977-1979 (1978)	175		46.0		12.3	12.6	3.7		3.7
1976-1978 (1977)	177		47.3		11.9	12.2	4.0		3.9
1975-1977 (1976)	156		47.0		11.3	11.5	4.2		4.1
1974-1976 (1975)	151		46.2		10.8	10.9	4.3		4.2
1973-1975 (1974)	138		53.0		10.9	11.0	4.9		4.8
1972-1974 (1973)	184		57.8		14.0	14.0	4.1		4.1
(1972)	158								
1954-1956 (1955)	NA	NA			11.6	11.4	NA		NA

Adj - specifies a number, rate, or ratio of rates adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

NOTE NA denotes data not available.

1997 Trends in Indian Health

Chart 6.7

*Indian Health Service
Nutrition and Dietetics —
Trend in Patient/Client
Contacts by Nutrition
Function*

The number of patient/client contacts reported by the nutrition and dietetics program has decreased 38 percent since FY 1993. It is not clear what the trend is for actual workload. This is because program resources remained essentially the same during this period, but there was a decrease in the number of staff using the reporting system due to Self-Governance.

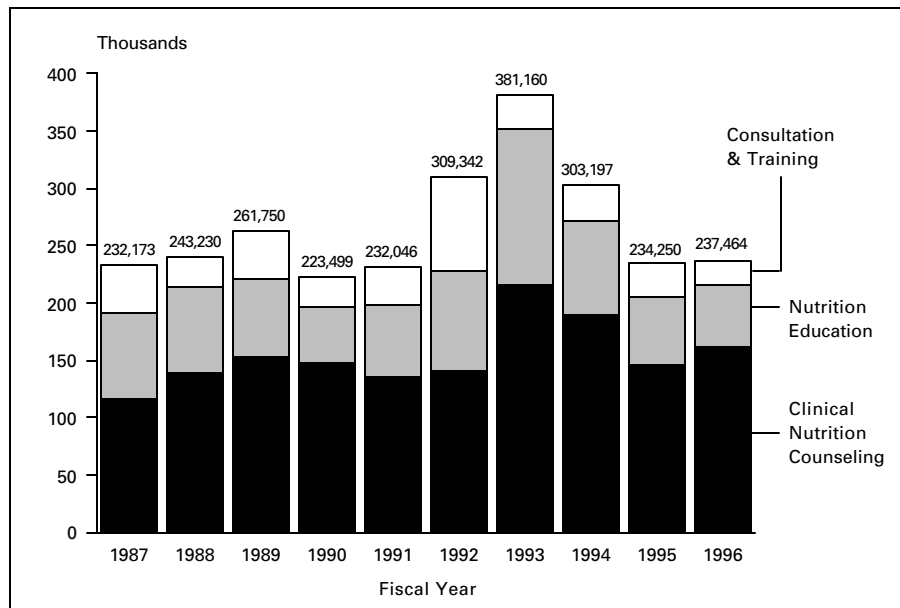


Chart 6.8

*Indian Health Service
Nutrition and Dietetics —
Percent of Contacts by
Setting, FY 1996*

The Indian Health Service nutrition and dietetics program reported over 237,000 patient/client contacts during FY 1996. The majority of the contacts were in the hospital or ambulatory clinic (73 percent).

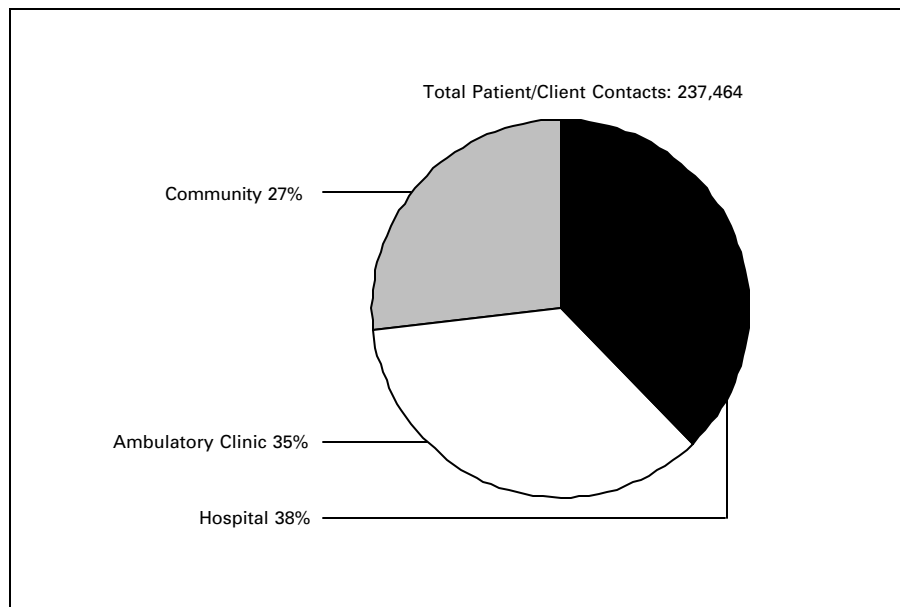


Chart 6.9

*Indian Health Service
Nutrition and Dietetics —
Percent of Contacts by
Nutrition Function,
FY 1996*

Over two-thirds (68 percent) of the nutrition and dietetics program contacts reported during FY 1996 were for clinical nutrition counseling and nearly one-quarter (23 percent) were for health promotion.

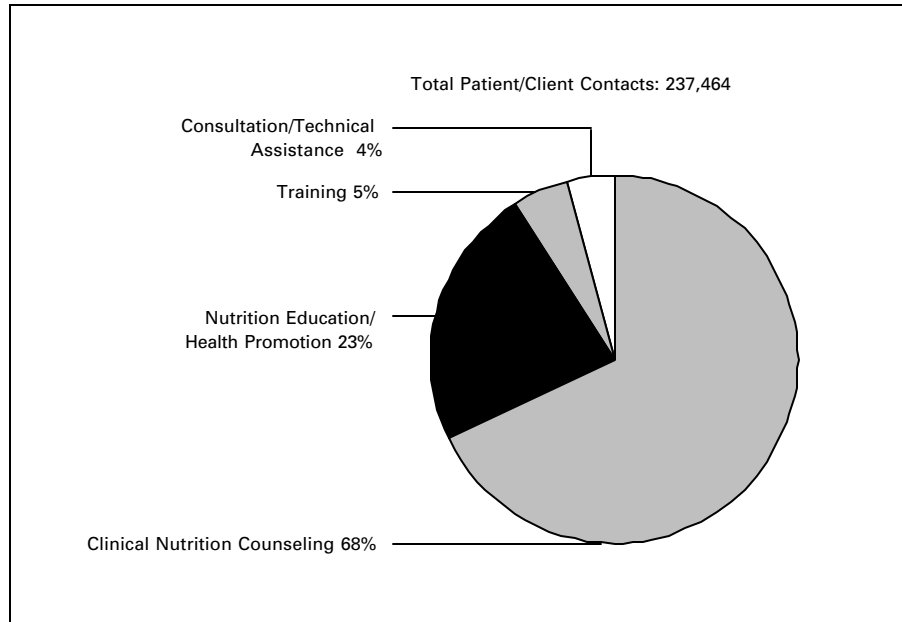


Table 6.8

*Nutrition and Dietetics
Patient/Client Contacts*

By Setting and Function,
FY 1996

	Patient/Client Contacts ¹	
	Number	Percent Distribution
Setting		
Total Patient/Client Contacts	237,464	100.0
Hospital	89,644	37.8
Ambulatory Clinic	84,288	35.5
Community	63,532	26.8
Nutrition Function		
Total Patient/Client Contacts	237,464	100.0
Clinical Nutrition Counseling	162,448	68.4
Nutrition Education/Health Promotion	53,791	22.7
Training for IHS and Tribal Staff	10,954	4.6
Consultation/Technical Assistance	10,271	4.3

¹ Excludes activities that are not direct patient/client services and activities associated with program planning, administration, evaluation, and continuing education.

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Chart 6.10

*Leading Clinical Nutrition
Patient/Client Contacts,
FY 1996*

Of the clinical nutrition counseling contacts reported during FY 1996, the majority were for general nutrition counseling (52 percent), consistent with the U.S. Dietary Guidelines, and diabetes nutrition counseling (26 percent).

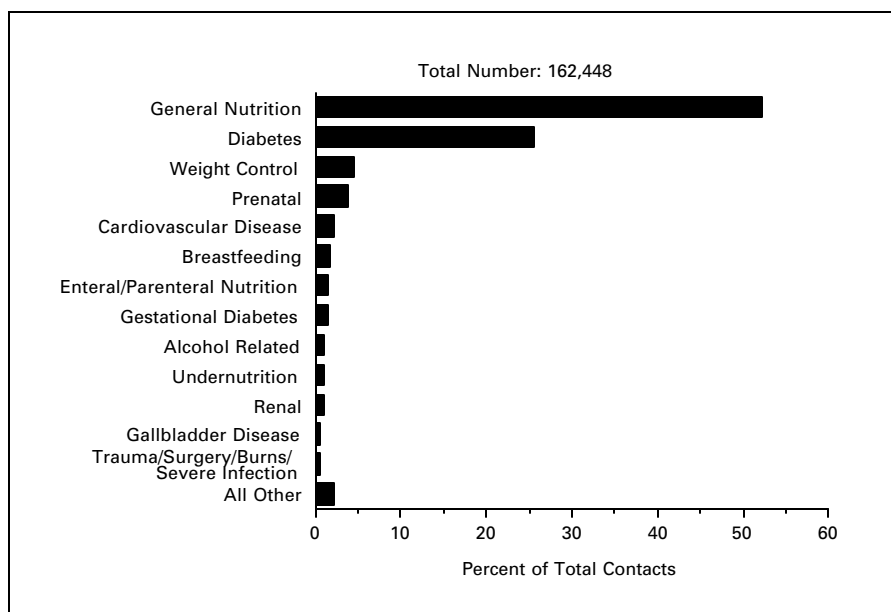


Table 6.10

*Leading Clinical Nutrition
Patient/Client Contacts,
FY 1996*

Purpose	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Contacts ¹	162,448	100.0
General Nutrition	84,988	52.3
Diabetes	41,628	25.6
Weight Control	7,172	4.4
Prenatal	6,280	3.9
Cardiovascular Disease	3,364	2.1
Breastfeeding	2,540	1.6
Enteral/Parenteral Nutrition	2,320	1.4
Gestational Diabetes	2,300	1.4
Alcohol Related	1,868	1.1
Undernutrition	1,840	1.1
Renal	1,488	0.9
Gallbladder Disease	968	0.6
Trauma/Surgery/Burn/ Severe Infection	880	0.5
Hypertension	688	0.4
Anemia	612	0.4
All Other	3,512	2.2

¹ Excludes activities that are not direct patient/client services and activities associated with program planning, administration, evaluation, and continuing education.

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

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Chart 6.11

Indian Health Service Public Health Nursing—Percent of Visits by Program Area, FY 1996

There were nearly 693,000 public health nursing visits recorded in the Headquarters reports for FY 1996. The most frequent program areas dealt with during these visits were health promotion/disease prevention (32 percent of the visits), morbidity (23 percent), and child health (9 percent).

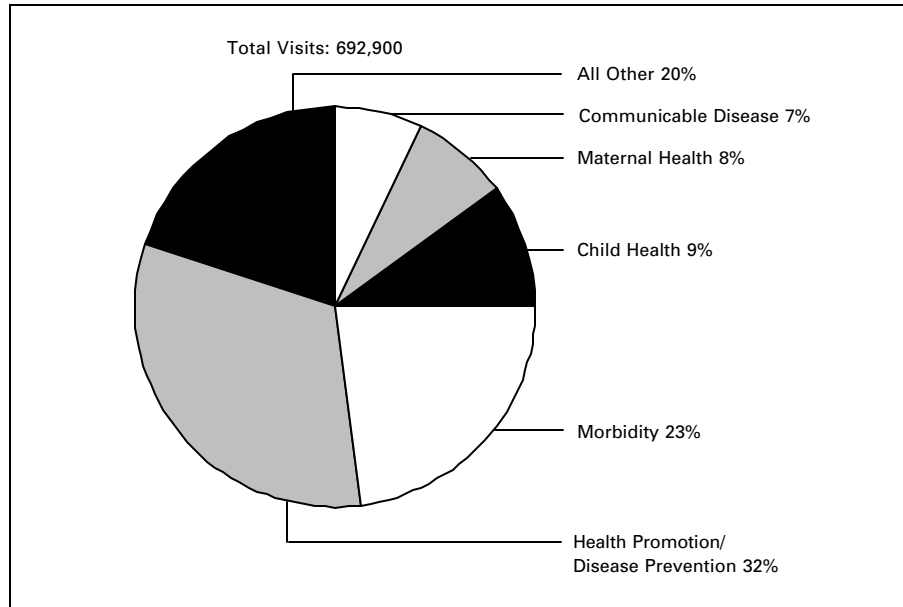


Table 6.11

IHS Public Health Nursing Visits by Program Area, FY 1996

Program Area	Number of Visits ¹	Percent Distribution
Total Visits	692,900	100.0
Health Promotion/Disease Prevention	221,566	32.0
Morbidity	159,943	23.1
Child Health	65,375	9.4
Maternal Health	58,390	8.4
Communicable Disease	44,795	6.5
School Health	21,896	3.2
Mental Health	13,785	2.0
Accidents/Trauma	6,824	1.0
General	100,326	14.5

¹ This is an unduplicated count of visits. If a visit involves more than 1 family member seen at the same time for the same reason, it is counted as 1 visit.

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 3, Fiscal Year 1996.

1997 Trends in Indian Health

Chart 6.12

*Indian Health Service
Public Health Nursing—
Percent of PHN Time by
Type of Activity, FY 1996*

In FY 1996, 54 percent of public health nursing time was devoted to patient service in the home, while 32 percent was spent on patient service outside the home.

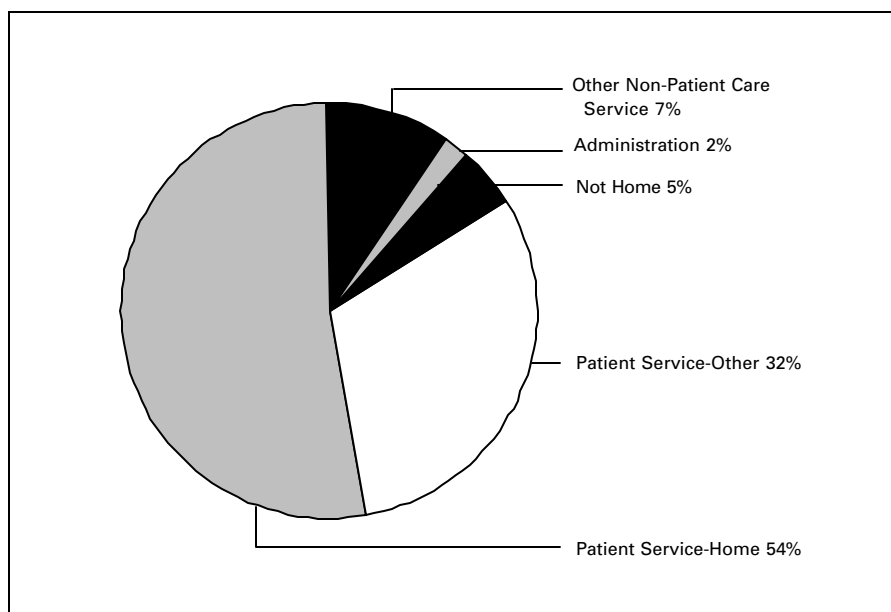


Table 6.12

*IHS Public Health Nursing
Time Worked by Type of
Activity, FY 1996*

Type of Activity	Number of Hours	Percent Distribution
Total Hours	430,709	100.0
Patient Service-Home	233,937	54.3
Patient Service-Other	136,286	31.6
Not Home	20,901	4.9
Administration	6,261	1.5
Register/Record Maintenance	4,856	1.1
Coordinating	4,091	0.9
Program Management	3,840	0.9
Education Received	3,219	0.7
Client Classes	2,262	0.5
Community Development	2,006	0.5
Education Provided	1,437	0.3
Technical Assistance Provided	1,121	0.3
School	924	0.2
Supervision Provided	252	0.1
Supervision Received	207	0.0
Discharge Planning/Hospital Rounds	165	0.0
Interpreting	153	0.0
Technical Assistance Received	144	0.0
Clinic	0	0.0
Other	8,647	2.0

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 2, Fiscal Year 1996.

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Chart 6.13

*Indian Health Service
Public Health Nursing—
Percent Visits by Age
and Sex, FY 1996*

For the public health nursing program in FY 1996, female visits outnumbered male visits by over 60 percent. Eleven percent of all visits pertained to males under 5 years of age and 7 percent pertained to males ages 65 and over. The corresponding percentages for females were both 11.

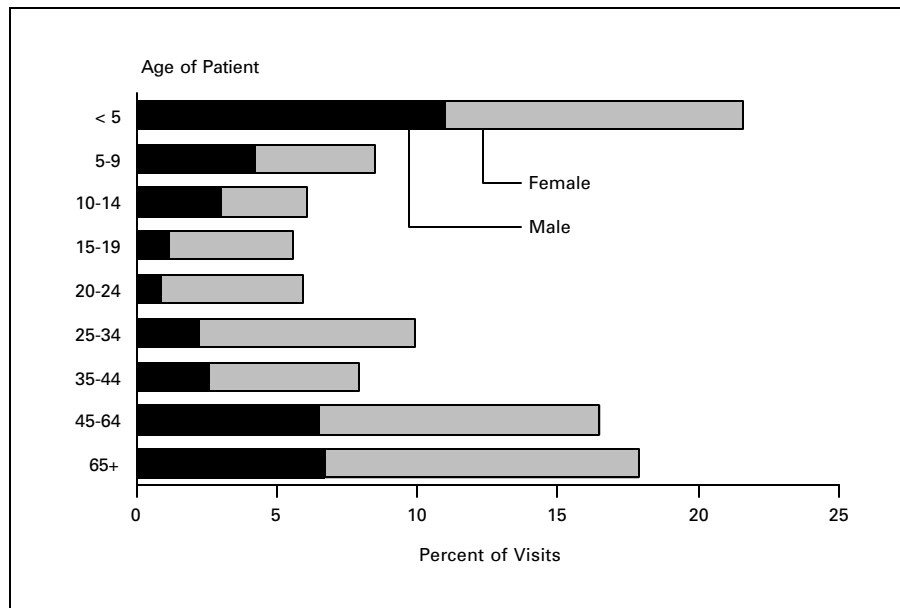


Table 6.13

*IHS Public Health Nursing
Visits by Age and Sex of
Patients, FY 1996*

Age Group	Number of Visits ¹		Percent Distribution		Ratio Female to Male
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	263,485	423,553	38.4	61.6	1.6
Under 5 years	75,464	73,129	11.0	10.6	1.0
5 to 9 years	29,019	29,481	4.2	4.3	1.0
10 to 14 years	20,705	21,251	3.0	3.1	1.0
15 to 19 years	7,992	30,043	1.2	4.4	3.7
20 to 24 years	6,217	34,074	0.9	5.0	5.6
25 to 34 years	15,180	52,611	2.2	7.7	3.5
35 to 44 years	17,838	36,505	2.6	5.3	2.0
45 to 64 years	44,657	68,747	6.5	10.0	1.5
65 years +	46,129	77,217	6.7	11.2	1.7
Unspecified Age	284	495	0.0	0.1	1.1

¹ The same visit is counted more than once if it involved more than 1 family member, e.g., 2 children in the same family, both for child health, but different ages and gender.

NOTE: Excludes 5,862 visits with gender not reported. Male and female percentages do not sum to their totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 19, Fiscal Year 1996.

1997 Trends in Indian Health

Chart 6.14

*Indian Health Service
Public Health Nursing—
Visits by Age, FY 1996
versus 1990 Census*

22 percent of public health nursing visits in FY 1996 pertained to children under 5 years of age and 18 percent pertained to adults over the age of 64. Based on the 1990 Census, these 2 age groups comprised much smaller proportions of the Indian population—12 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

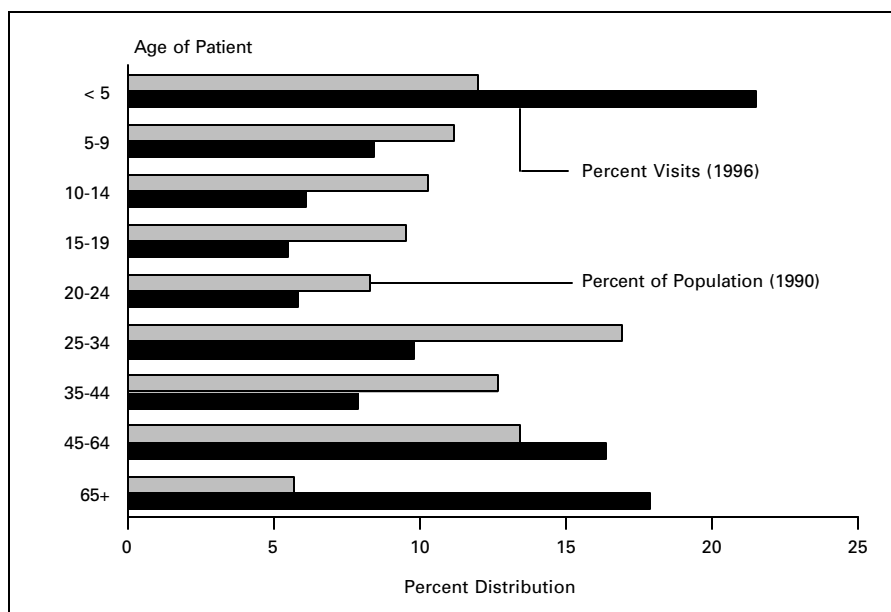


Table 6.14

*IHS Public Health Nursing
Visits by Age of Patients*

FY 1996 Visits Compared
with 1990 Census Data

Age Group	PHN Visits		1990 Census Percent Distribution ²	Ratio PHN Visit Distribution to 1990 Census
	Number ¹	Percent Distribution		
All Ages	692,900	100.0	100.0	
Under 5 years	148,833	21.5	12.0	1.8
5 to 9 years	58,526	8.4	11.2	0.8
10 to 14 years	41,981	6.1	10.3	0.6
15 to 19 years	38,084	5.5	9.5	0.6
20 to 24 years	40,348	5.8	8.3	0.7
25 to 34 years	67,888	9.8	16.9	0.6
35 to 44 years	54,410	7.9	12.7	0.6
45 to 64 years	113,632	16.4	13.4	1.2
65 years +	123,865	17.9	5.7	3.1
Unspecified Age	5,333	0.8	—	—

¹ The same visit is counted more than once if it involved more than 1 family member, e.g., 2 children in the same family, both for child health, but different ages and gender.

² Based on data contained in the 1990 Census modified age, race, and sex file for American Indians and Alaska Natives residing in the IHS service area using 1996 IHS service area boundaries.

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 14, Fiscal Year 1996.

Chart 6.15

Distribution of CHR Client Contacts by Setting, FY 1996

The community health representatives (CHR) program reported nearly 3.9 million client contacts in FY 1996. Most of these contacts took place in the community (43 percent), followed by home (24 percent).

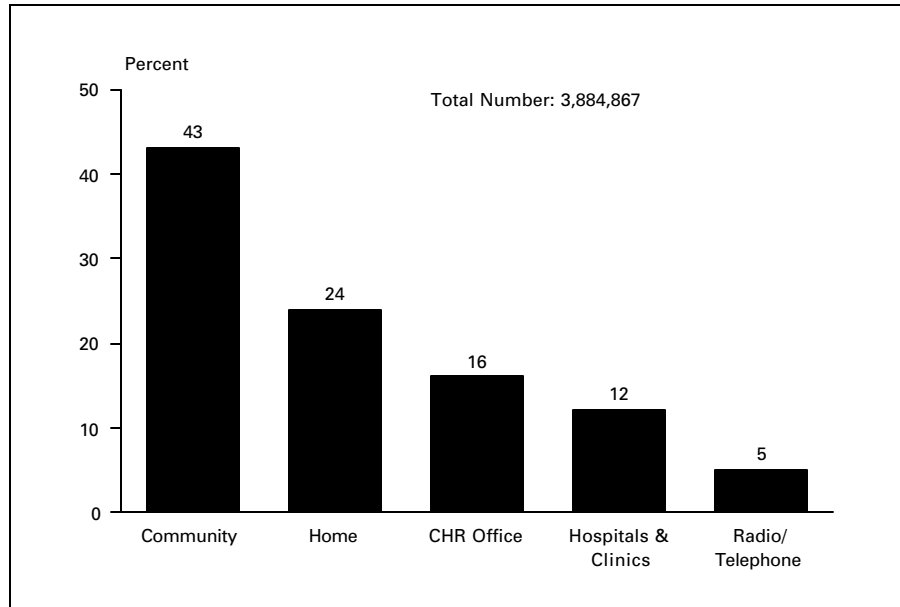


Table 6.15

Community Health Representative Client Contacts by Setting, FY 1996

	Client Contacts	
	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Client Contacts ¹	3,884,867 ²	100.0
Community	1,673,152	43.1
Home	947,675	24.4
CHR Office	604,848	15.6
Hospitals and Clinics	454,608	11.7
Radio/Telephone	178,668	4.6

¹ Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks during October 1, 1995 to September 30, 1996 and inflated to represent all weeks during FY 1996.

² Total includes 25,916 client contacts (0.6 percent of total contacts) with setting not reported.

1997 Trends in Indian Health

Chart 6.16

*CHR Client Contacts—
Trend in Leading
Detailed Activities,
Fiscal Years 1991-1996*

The two leading detailed activities for CHR contacts in FY 1996 were health education (24 percent) and case management (19 percent). In FY 1991, the top two were patient and medical supplies transportation (16 percent) and health education (15 percent).

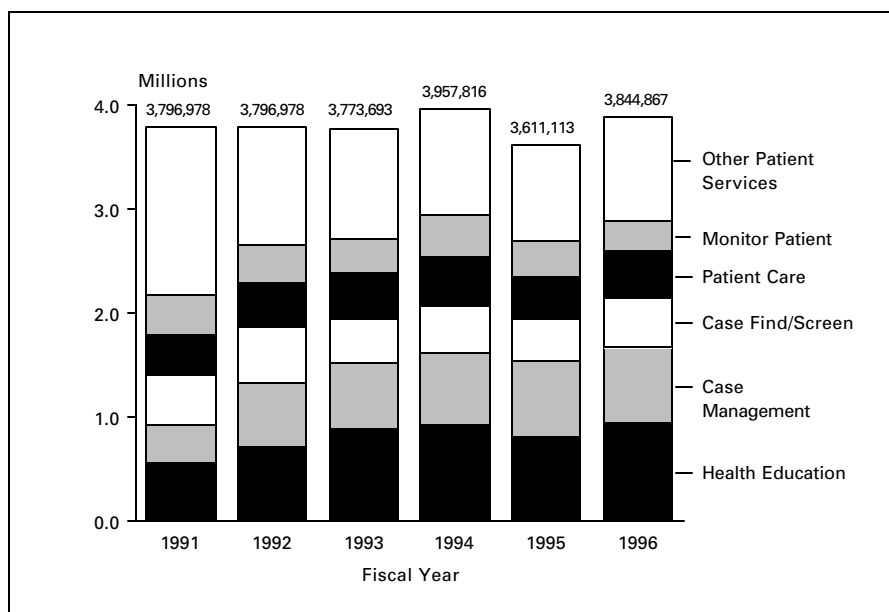


Table 6.16

*Community Health
Representative Client
Contacts for Leading
Detailed Activities,
Fiscal Years 1991-1996*

Detailed Activity	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Client Contacts ¹	3,796,978	3,773,693 ²	4,139,300 ²	3,957,816 ²	3,611,113 ²	3,884,867 ²
Percent Distribution						
Total Client Contacts ³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health Education	14.9	18.7	23.4	23.3	22.4	24.2
Case Management	9.7	16.4	17.0	17.9	20.3	18.7
Case Finding and Screening	12.4	14.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	12.4
Provide Patient Care	10.3	11.0	11.5	12.0	11.5	11.4
Monitor Patient	9.9	9.7	8.9	10.3	9.4	7.7
Transport Patient	16.2 ³	12.2	10.5	8.9	8.6	7.6
Provide Environmental Services	8.5	5.7	5.4	4.7	5.9	5.0
Interpret/Translate for Patient	2.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	3.0
Provide Homemaker Services	1.2	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.1
Provide Emergency Care	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3
Provide Other Patient Services ⁴	13.8 ⁵	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	8.5

¹ Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks between October 1 and September 30 and inflated to represent all weeks during each fiscal year.

² Total includes activity unspecified, not shown separately. Percent distribution based on number of client contacts with activity specified.

³ Includes the delivery of medical supplies to patients in 1991.

⁴ Includes client contacts with activity not reported.

⁵ Includes the provision of patient clerical services in 1991.

NOTE: The reduction of CHR services from FY 1993 to FY 1994 reflects the transfer of resources to Tribes as part of the Self-Governance activity. Most Self-Governance Tribes elected not to use the national CHR program reporting system.

Part 6—Community Health Statistics

Chart 6.17

*Leading Health Problems
for CHR Client Contacts,
FY 1996*

The two leading health problems for CHR contacts in FY 1996 were health promotion/disease prevention (20 percent) and diabetes (17 percent).

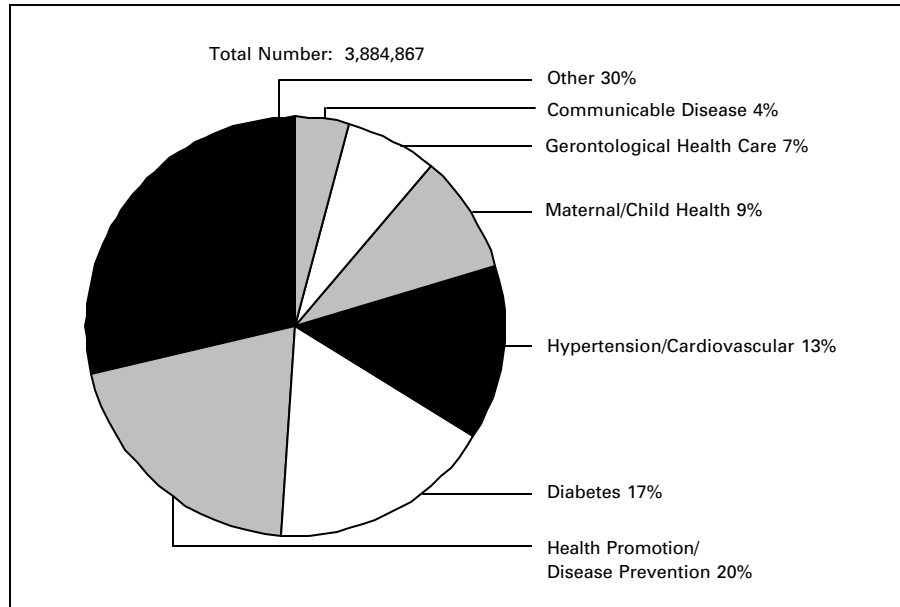


Table 6.17

*Community Health
Representative Client
Contacts for Leading
Health Problems, FY 1996*

Health Program	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Client Contacts ¹	3,884,867 ²	100.0
Health Promotion/Disease Prevention	787,353	20.3
Diabetes	667,559	17.2
Hypertension/Cardiovascular Disease	485,679	12.5
Maternal/Child Health	351,941	9.1
Gerontological Health Care	262,601	6.8
Communicable Disease	162,504	4.2
Community Injury Control	99,324	2.6
Alcohol/Substance Abuse	90,158	2.3
Dental	77,828	2.0
Cancer	75,351	1.9
Mental Health	36,050	0.9
HIV/AIDS/ARC ³	16,483	0.4
Other General Medical	585,418	15.1

¹ Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks between October 1, 1995 and September 30, 1996 and inflated to represent all weeks during FY 1996.

² Total includes 186,618 client contacts (4.8 percent) with health problem not specified.

³ Human immunodeficiency virus infection, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and AIDS-related condition.

1997 Trends in Indian Health

Chart 6.18

Leading Types of CHR Incoming Client Referrals, FY 1996

The CHR program reported receiving nearly 1.2 million referrals in FY 1996. Family/self/community referrals comprised 33 percent of the total, while 29 percent came from fellow CHRs.

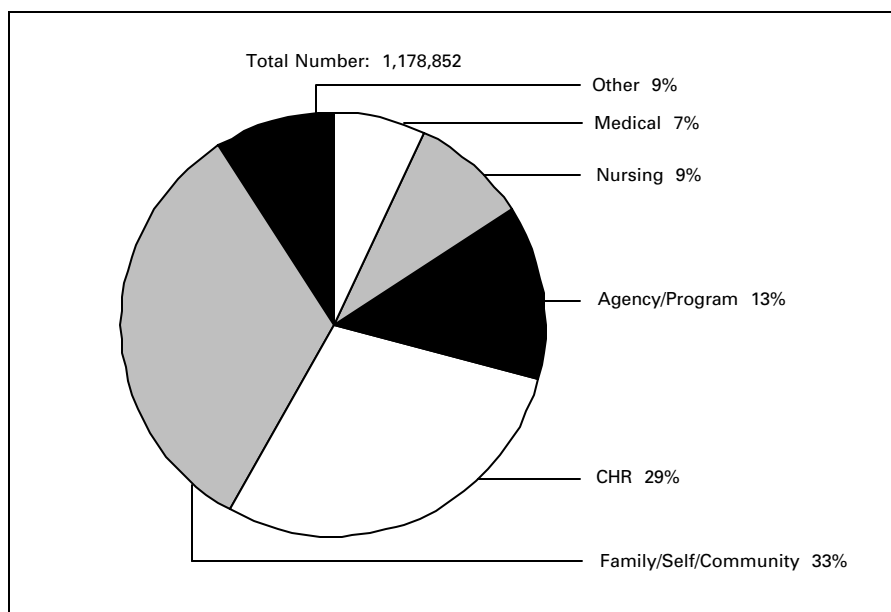


Chart 6.19

Leading Types of CHR Outgoing Client Referrals, FY 1996

The CHR program reported making nearly 953,000 referrals in FY 1996. CHR to CHR referrals made up 51 percent of outgoing CHR referrals, while family/self/community received 27 percent of these referrals, and medical professionals received 9 percent.

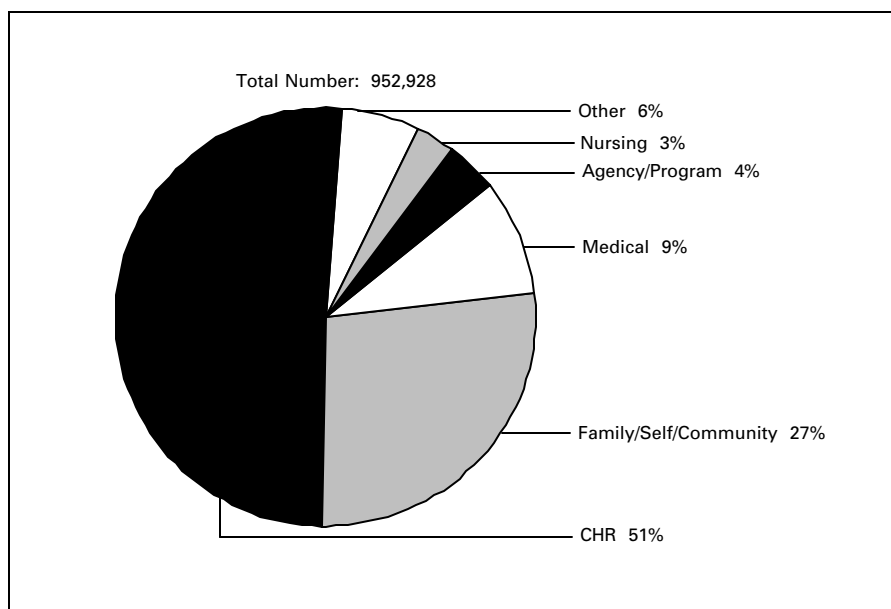


Chart 6.20

Types of Indian Homes Provided with Sanitation Facilities by Indian Health Service through 1996

Since 1960, nearly 209,000 Indian homes were funded by Indian Health Service for the provision of sanitation facilities.

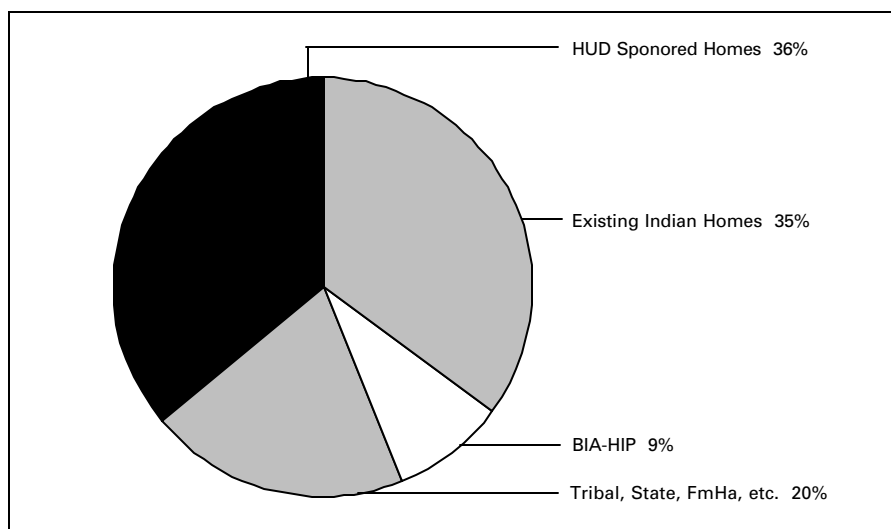


Table 6.20

Indian Homes Provided with Sanitation Facilities by Indian Health Service, Fiscal Years 1960-1996

Fiscal Year	Total First Service	First Service & Upgrade	Existing First Service	HUD First Service	HIP First Service	Tribal & Other	Total Upgrade
Total	208,689	319,311	72,588	75,837	18,402	41,862	110,622
1996	6,709	16,213	2,665	1,626	381	2,037	9,504
1995	5,273	11,043	1,526	965	468	2,314	5,770
1994	6,058	15,705	1,340	2,334	256	2,128	9,647
1993	5,549	13,934	1,241	1,375	313	2,620	8,385
1992	4,493	13,805	1,308	1,173	291	1,721	9,312
1991	7,556	13,030	1,912	2,082	662	2,900	5,474
1990	4,820	7,944	536	1,982	493	1,809	3,124
1989	7,141	10,562	1,720	1,799	606	3,016	3,421
1988	5,696	9,521	2,154	1,604	570	1,368	3,825
1987	4,996	7,228	134	3,024	366	1,472	2,232
1986	4,972	7,946	320	2,090	565	1,997	2,974
1985	3,996	7,760	132	1,774	510	1,580	3,764
1984	3,471	7,396	104	1,220	629	1,518	3,925
1983	4,992	10,445	1,863	1,082	1,227	820	5,453
1982	8,263	9,855	763	5,647	529	1,324	1,592
1981	6,254	9,045	679	3,956	497	1,122	2,791
1980	6,424	9,138	603	4,191	601	1,029	2,714
1979	6,954	8,354	1,147	3,855	658	1,294	1,400
1978	3,117	3,421	442	1,106	790	779	304
1977	14,017	22,014	5,777	4,919	1,412	1,909	7,997
1976	7,373	9,827	654	4,590	726	1,403	2,454
1975	5,899	8,370	1,520	2,419	839	1,121	2,471
1974	6,092	8,033	2,505	1,961	565	1,061	1,941
1973	7,601	9,168	2,626	3,349	1,066	560	1,567
1972	8,632	10,901	2,378	4,773	691	790	2,269
1971	5,101	6,847	863	2,961	726	551	1,746
1970	6,629	7,578	1,951	3,743	617	318	949
1969	6,294	7,087	3,974	1,416	445	459	793
1968	4,807	5,032	3,514	697	455	141	225
1967	3,953	5,051	3,042	616	114	181	1,098
1966	4,134	4,400	2,580	953	101	500	266
1965	4,036	4,481	3,625	340	71	0	445
1964	6,056	6,372	5,750	164	142	0	316
1963	5,323	5,733	5,293	0	20	10	410
1962	3,408	3,436	3,357	51	0	0	28
1961	2,600	2,636	2,590	0	0	10	36
1960	60	60	60	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Data for the later years represent estimates of services to be provided.

1997 Trends in Indian Health

Chart 6.21

Contributions to Indian Health Service Sanitation Facilities Projects, FY 1996

Contributions to Indian Health Service sanitation facilities projects are received from numerous sources. In FY 1996, 45 percent of the contributions were associated with the local government category. Tribes contributed 32 percent of the funds for these cooperative projects, followed by HUD infrastructure with 20 percent.

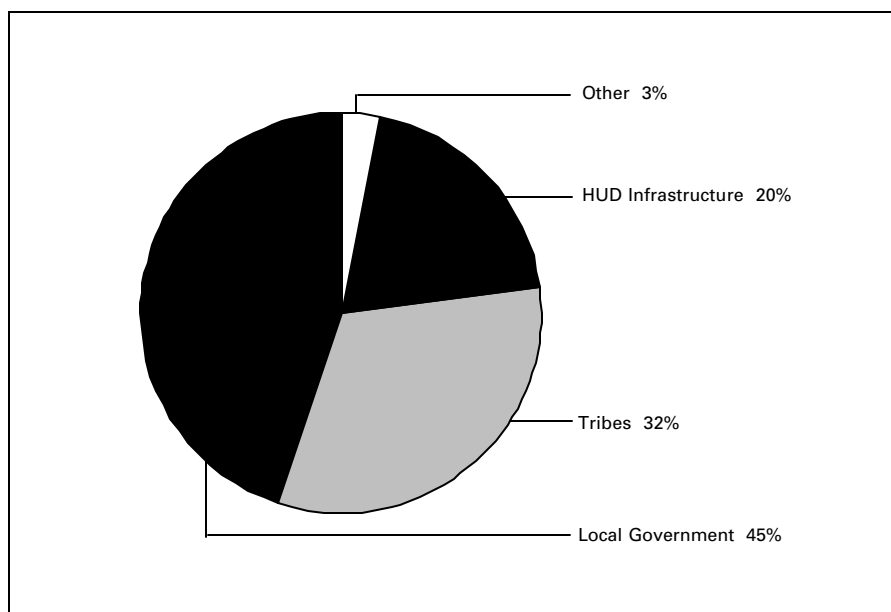


Table 6.21

*P.L. 86-121 Program—
Summary of Cash
Contributions Received
by Contributor, FY 1996*

Contributor	Contributions	Percent
Total	\$39,246,084	100.0
Local Government	17,618,712	44.9
Tribes ¹	12,450,040	31.7
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Infrastructure	7,832,263	20.0
Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Commission (NHIRC)	950,000	2.4
Housing Authorities	249,625	0.6
State Government	105,908	0.3
Nonprofit Organizations	39,536	0.1

¹ Includes EPA and HUD Community Development Block Grant funds that were contributed by Tribes.

Chart 6.22

*Sanitation Facilities
Deficiencies, FY 1997—
Costs*

The FY 1997 sanitation facility deficiency of \$716 million to serve existing American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities represents the cost to provide first service sanitation facilities, to upgrade existing facilities, to provide solid waste facilities, and to provide assistance to operation and maintenance organizations.

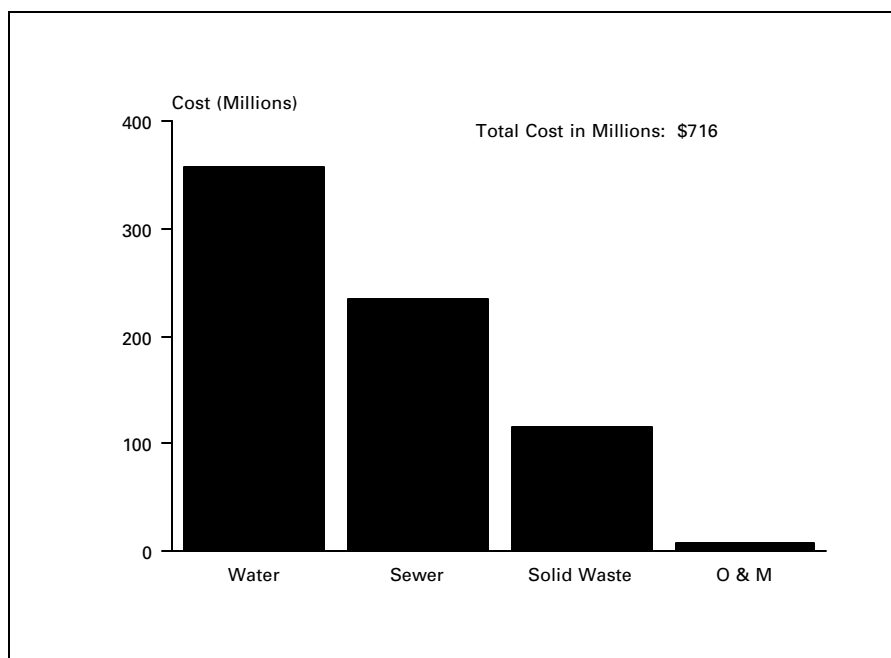
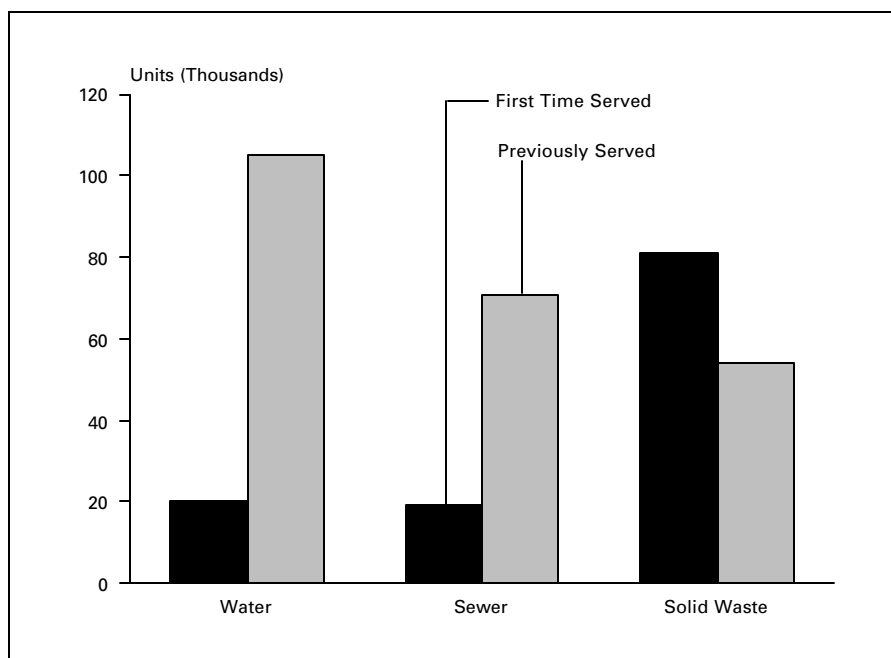


Chart 6.23

*Sanitation Facilities
Deficiencies, FY 1997—
Units*

The sanitation facility deficiency for American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities is categorized into requirements for water, sewer, assistance to establish and equip organizations to operate and maintain the facilities, and solid waste disposal systems. Units are the total number of homes.



1997 Trends in Indian Health

Table 6.22

Sanitation Facilities Deficiency Summary, FY 1997

Total Deficiency: \$716,287,704 ¹								
	Water		Sewer		Solid Waste		Operation and Maintenance	
	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)
Total	125,246	\$358,136	89,971	\$234,499	135,726	\$116,215	28,924	\$7,438
1st Service	20,239		18,592		81,358			
Previous Service	105,007		71,379		54,368			

¹ Cost estimates are for projects in current IHS funding plan. Additional projects totaling approximately \$1,063 million, mostly for the provision of piped water and sewer to 2-5 percent of existing American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities, are not considered economically feasible at this time.

Chart 6.24

*Indian Health Service
Health Education—
Percent of Provider Hours
by Location, FY 1996*

Health education providers spent the majority of their time in the office (50 percent of total provider hours) followed by hospital/clinic (14 percent) and Tribal worksite (12 percent).

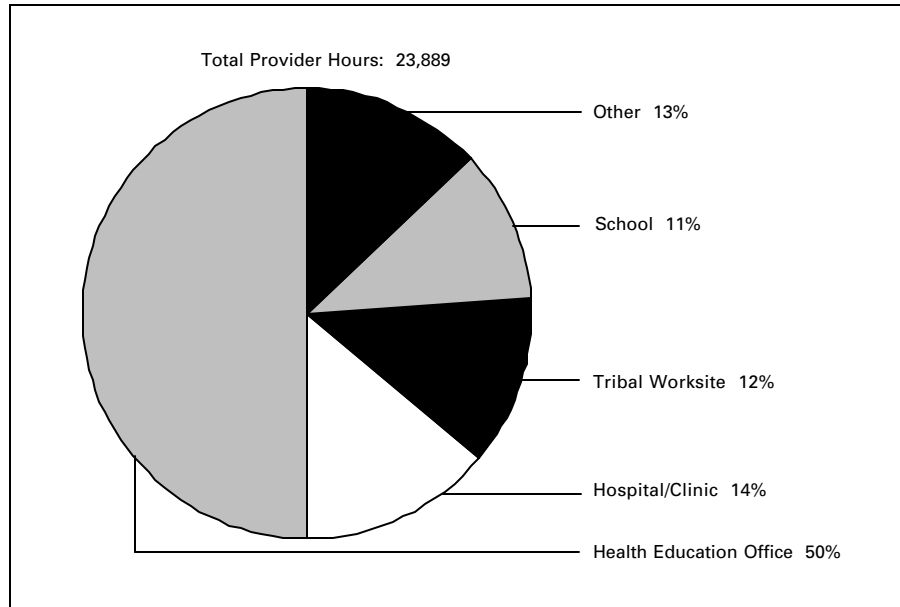


Table 6.24

*IHS Health Education
Provider Hours by
Location, FY 1996*

Location	Number of Hours	Percent Distribution
Total Hours	23,889	100.0
Health Education Office	11,955	50.0
Hospital/Clinic	3,349	14.0
Tribal Worksite	2,749	11.5
School	2,558	10.7
Home	258	1.1
Recreation Center	252	1.1
Roadside	100	0.4
Other	2,668	11.2

1997 Trends in Indian Health

Chart 6.25

*Indian Health Service
Health Education —
Percent of Clients Served
by Location, FY 1996*

Thirty percent of health education clients were served at a school location and 23 percent at a Tribal worksite. Another quarter of the clients were either seen in the hospital/clinic (15 percent) or the health education office (11 percent).

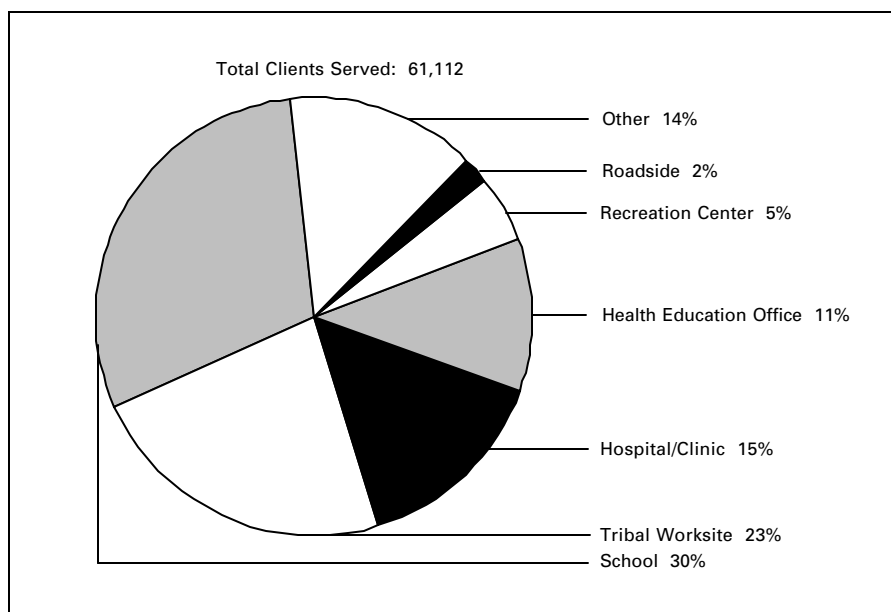


Table 6.25

*Indian Health Service
Health Education Clients
Served by Location,
FY 1996*

Location	Number of Clients	Percent Distribution
Total Clients	61,112	100.0
School	18,175	29.7
Tribal Worksite	13,986	22.9
Hospital/Clinic	9,256	15.1
Health Education Office	6,877	11.3
Recreation Center	3,023	4.9
Roadside	1,253	2.1
Home	264	0.4
Other	8,278	13.5

Chart 6.26

*Indian Health Service
Health Education—
Percent of Provider
Hours by Task Function,
FY 1996*

Health education providers devoted 24 percent of their time to support services and 22 percent to design education objectives/materials. The next most common function was implementing/teaching at 18 percent.

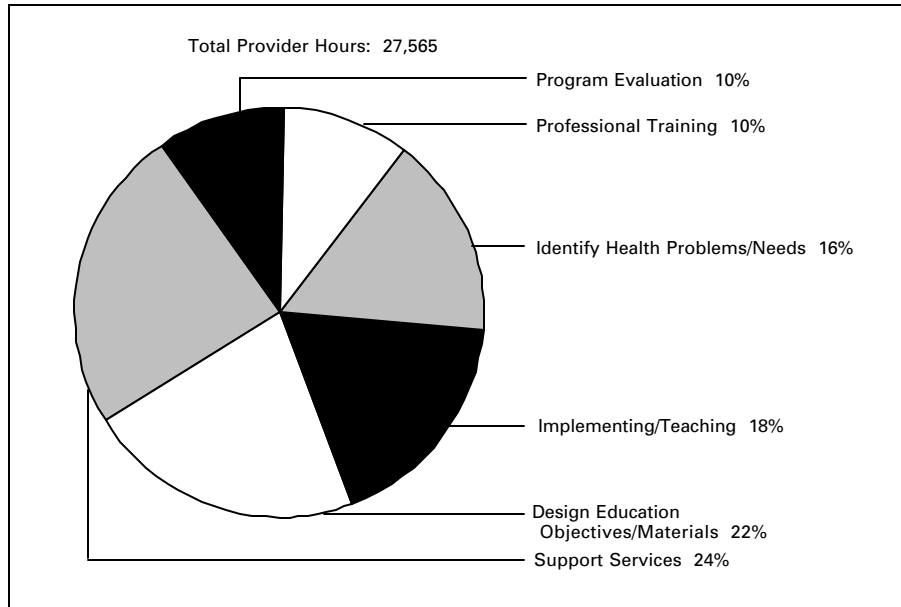


Table 6.26

*Indian Health Service
Health Education Provider
Hours by Task Function,
FY 1996*

Task	Number of Hours	Percent Distribution
Total Hours	27,565	100.0
Support Services	6,483	23.5
Design Education Objectives/Materials	6,070	22.0
Implementing/Teaching	5,100	18.5
Identify Health Problems/Needs	4,320	15.7
Professional Training	2,868	10.4
Program Evaluation	2,724	9.9

1997 Trends in Indian Health

Chart 6.27

*Indian Health Service
Health Education—
Percent of Clients Served
by Task Function, FY 1996*

Over 80 percent of health education clients received services in one of two functional areas—implementing/teaching (69 percent) or design education objectives/materials (13 percent).

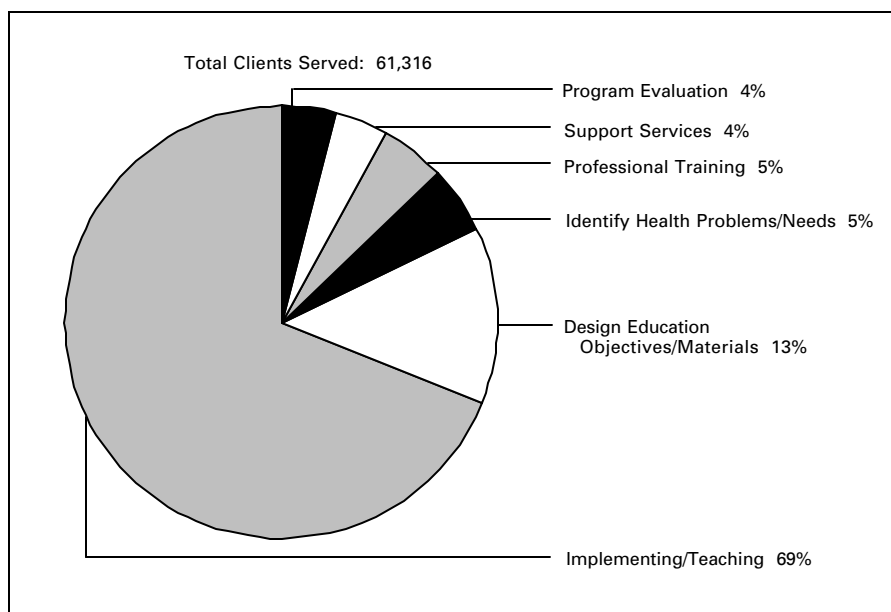


Table 6.27

*Indian Health Service
Health Education Clients
Served by Task Function,
FY 1996*

Task	Number of Clients	Percent Distribution
Total Clients	61,316	100.0
Implementing/Teaching	42,484	69.3
Design Education Objectives/Materials	8,312	13.6
Identify Health Problems/Needs	3,042	5.0
Professional Training	2,838	4.6
Support Services	2,416	3.9
Program Evaluation	2,224	3.6